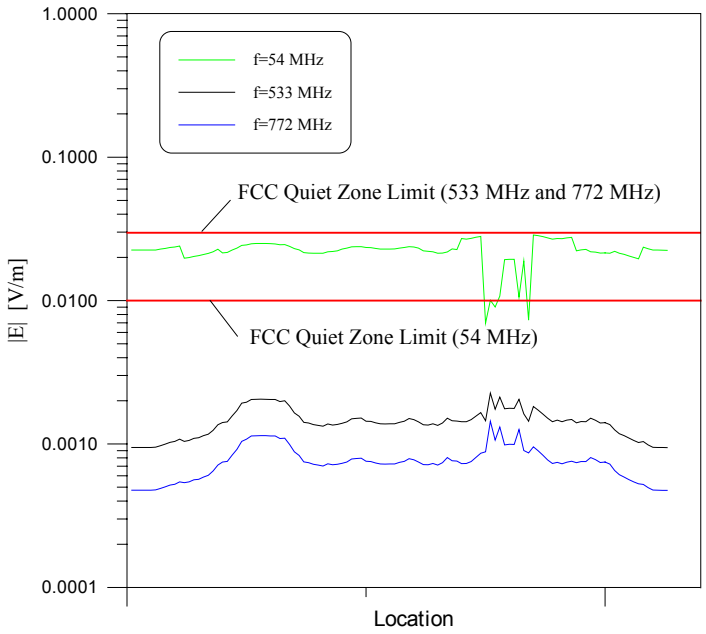

Figure 71. Modeled (or predicted) E-field levels at the Table Mountain NRQZ. These results are for a transmitter on Squaw Mountain, EIRP=1 MW, a transmitter height of 60.96 m (200 ft), and a receiver height of 2 m (6.56 ft).

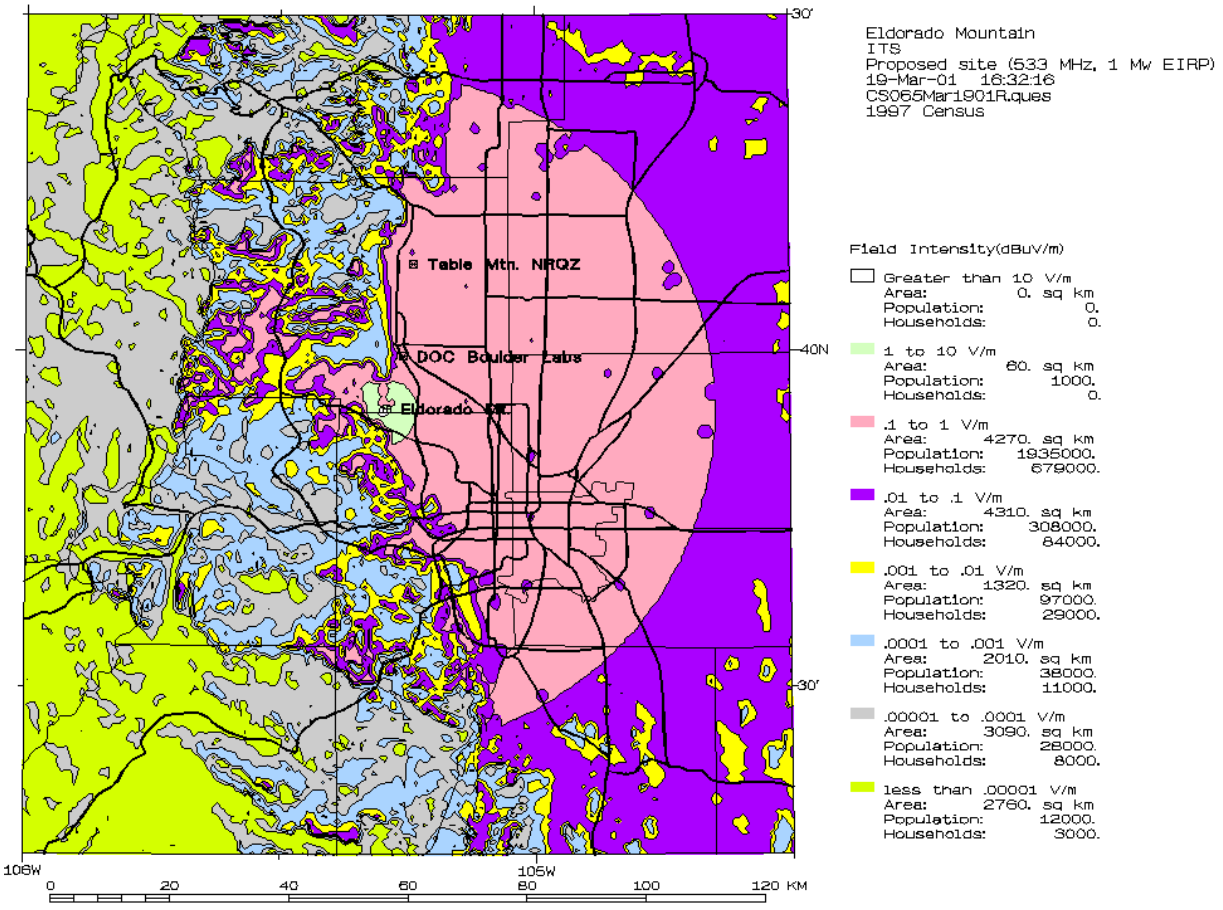

Figure 72. Contour plot of the modeled (or predicted) E-field levels around the Denver–Boulder area for a horizontally polarized antenna. These results are for a transmitter on Eldorado Mountain for a frequency of 533 MHz, EIRP=1 MW, a transmitter height of 116 m (379 ft), and a receiver height of 9.14 m (30 ft).

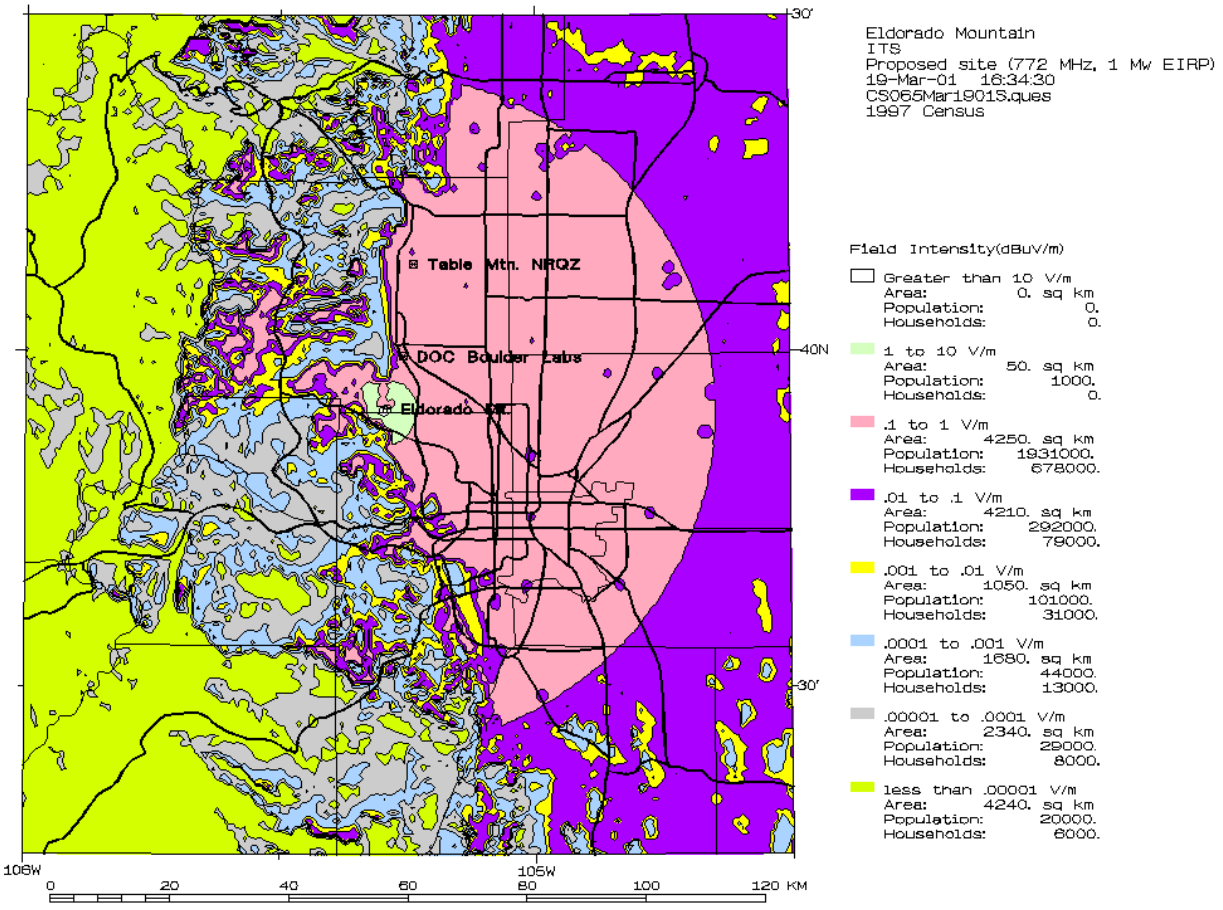

Figure 73. Contour plot of the modeled (or predicted) E-field levels around the Denver–Boulder area for a horizontally polarized antenna. These results are for a transmitter on Eldorado Mountain for a frequency of 772 MHz, EIRP=1 MW, a transmitter height of 116 m (379 ft), and a receiver height of 9.14 m (30 ft).

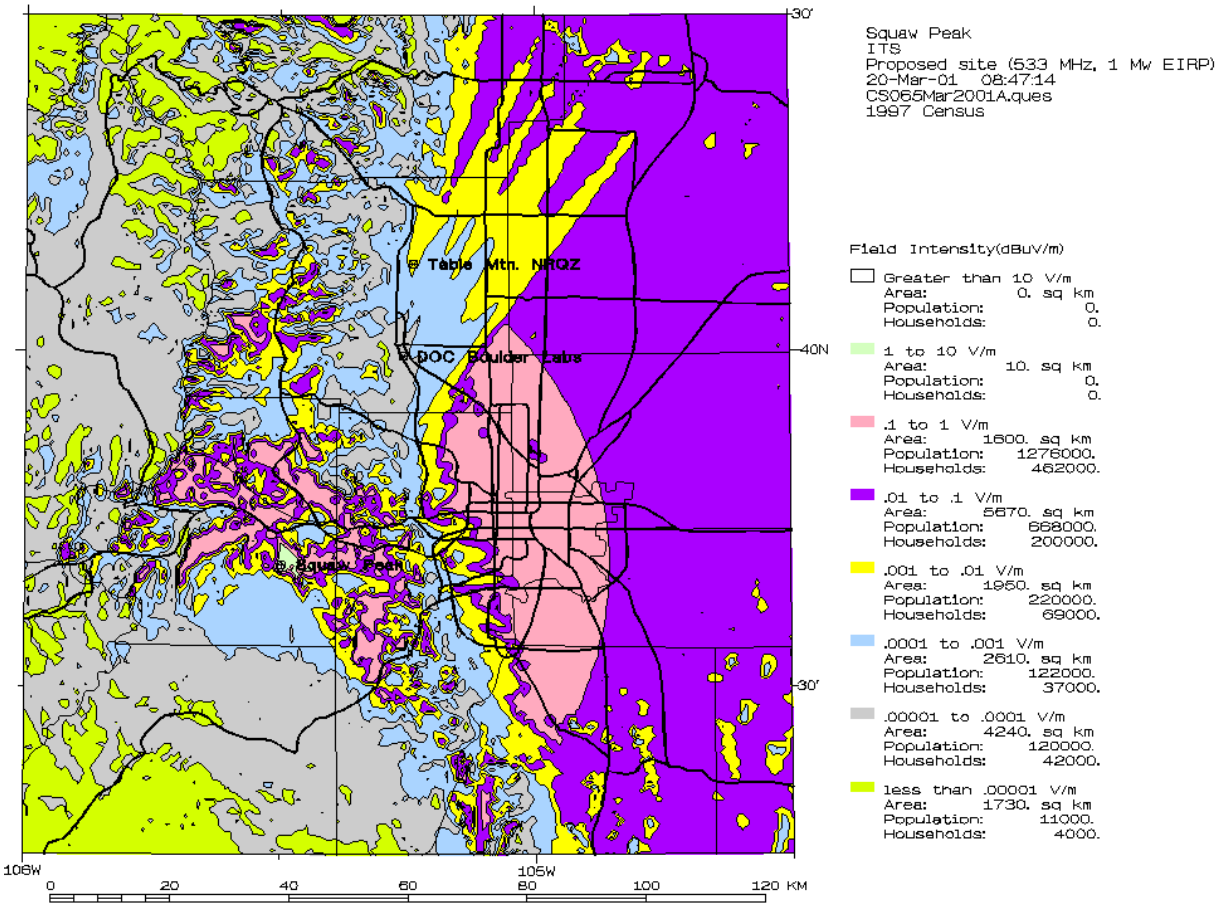

Figure 74. Contour plot of the modeled (or predicted) E-field levels around the Denver–Boulder area for a horizontally polarized antenna. These results are for a transmitter on Squaw Mountain for a frequency of 533 MHz, EIRP=1 MW, a transmitter height of 60.96 m (200 ft), and a receiver height of 9.14 m (30 ft).

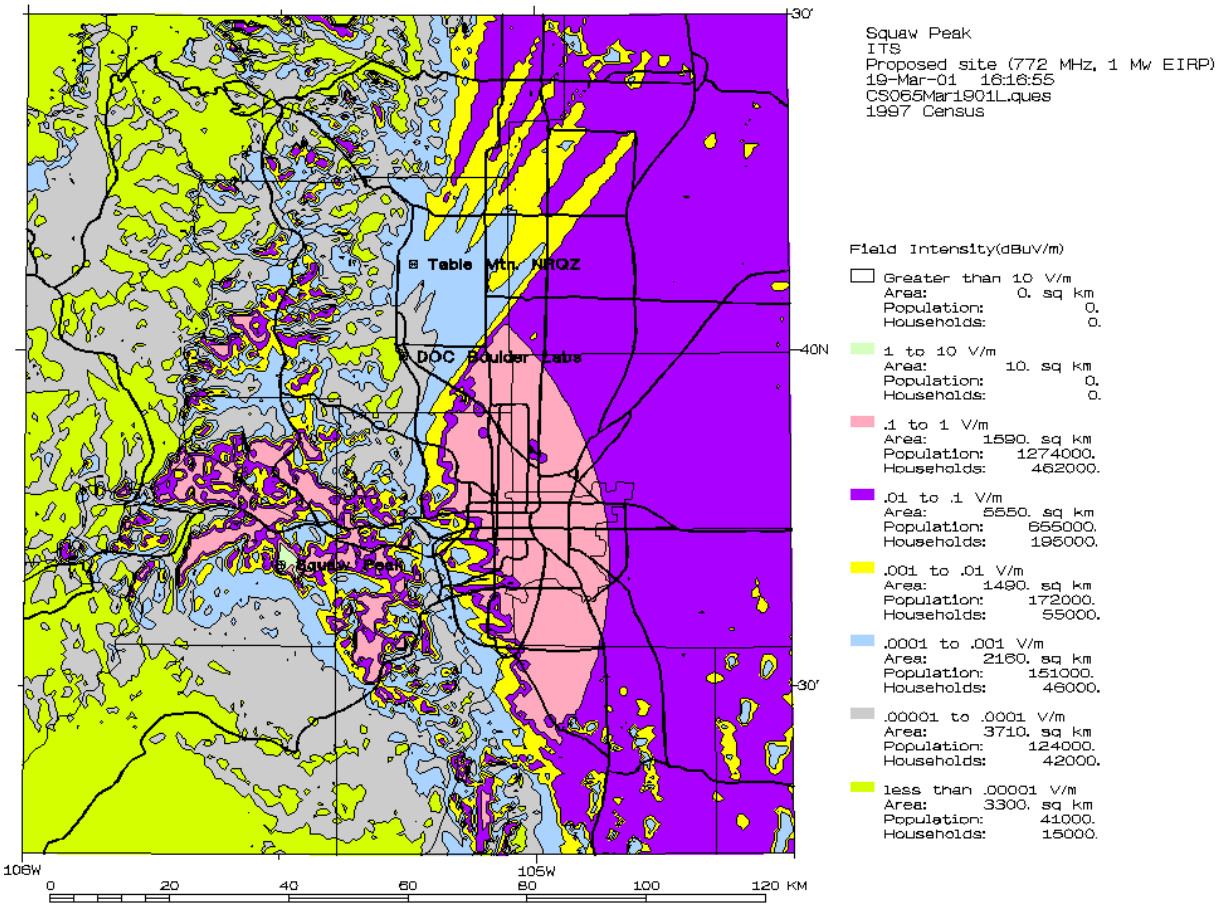

Figure 75. Contour plot of the modeled (or predicted) E-field levels around the Denver–Boulder area for a horizontally polarized antenna. These results are for a transmitter on Squaw Mountain for a frequency of 772 MHz, EIRP=1 MW, a transmitter height of 60.96 m (200 ft), and a receiver height of 9.14 m (30 ft).

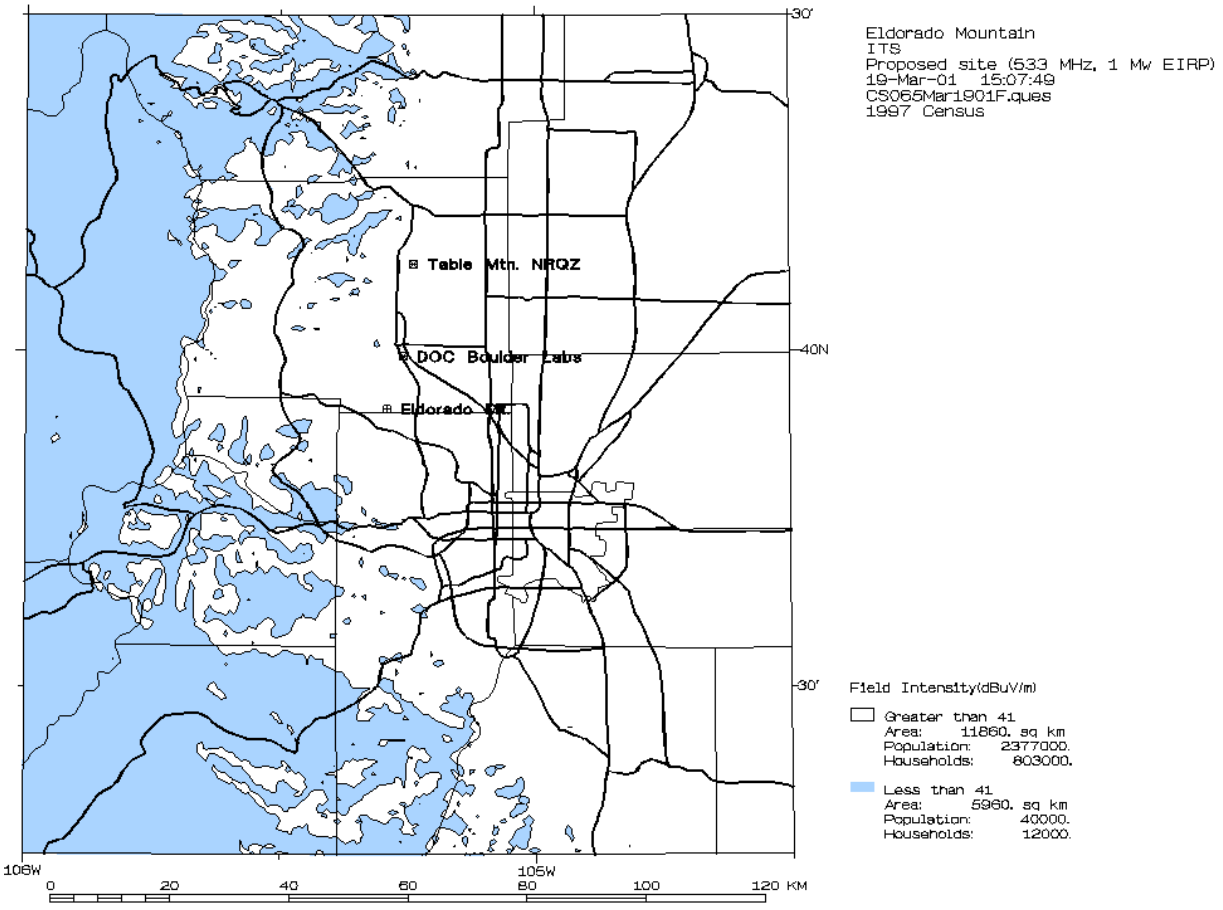

Figure 76. Area coverage plot of the 41 dBµV/m FCC recommendation around the Denver–Boulder area for a horizontally polarized antenna. These results are for a transmitter on Eldorado Mountain for a frequency of 533 MHz, EIRP=1 MW, a transmitter height of 116 m (379 ft), and a receiver height of 9.14 m (30 ft).

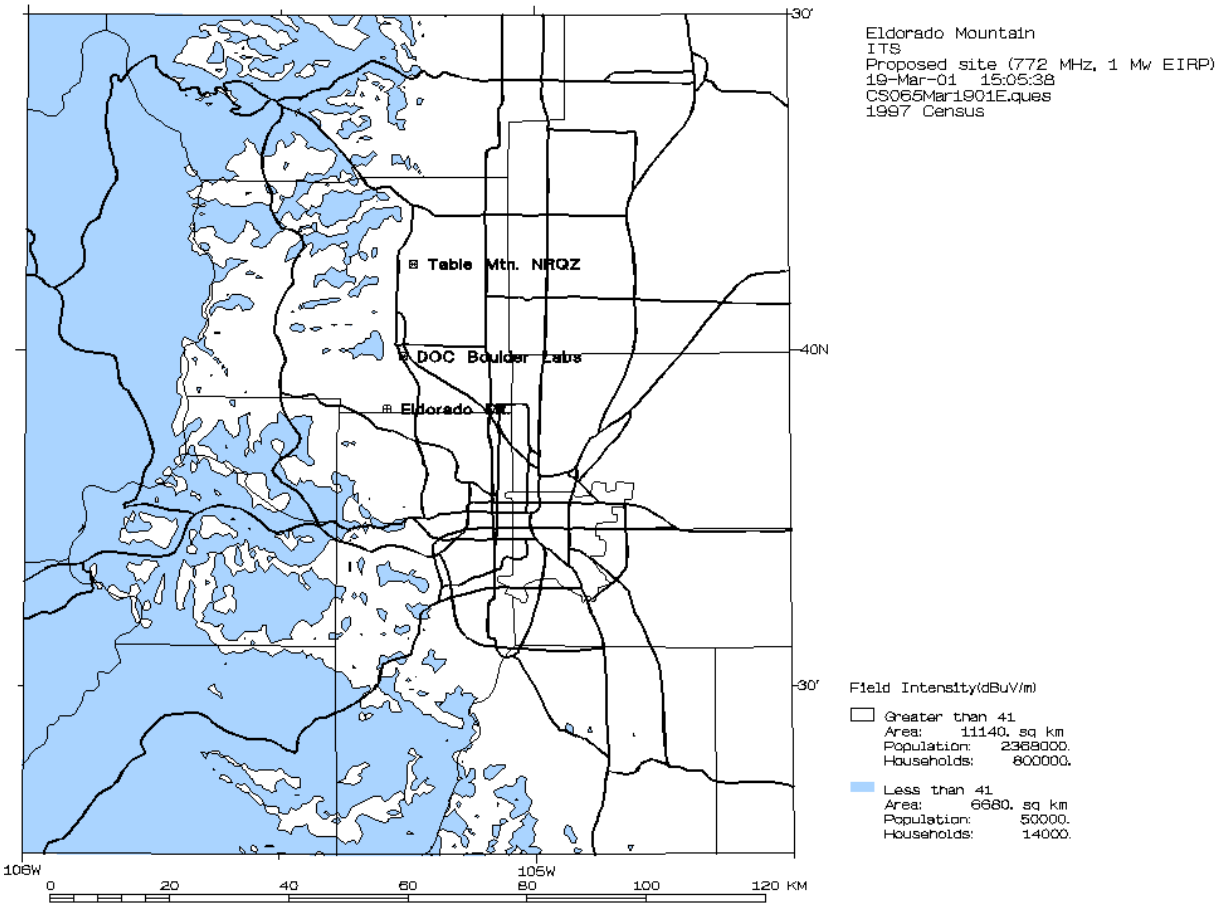

Figure 77. Area coverage plot of the 41 dBµV/m FCC recommendation around the Denver–Boulder area for a horizontally polarized antenna. These results are for a transmitter on Eldorado Mountain for a frequency of 772 MHz, EIRP=1 MW, a transmitter height of 116 m (379 ft), and a receiver height of 9.14 m (30 ft).

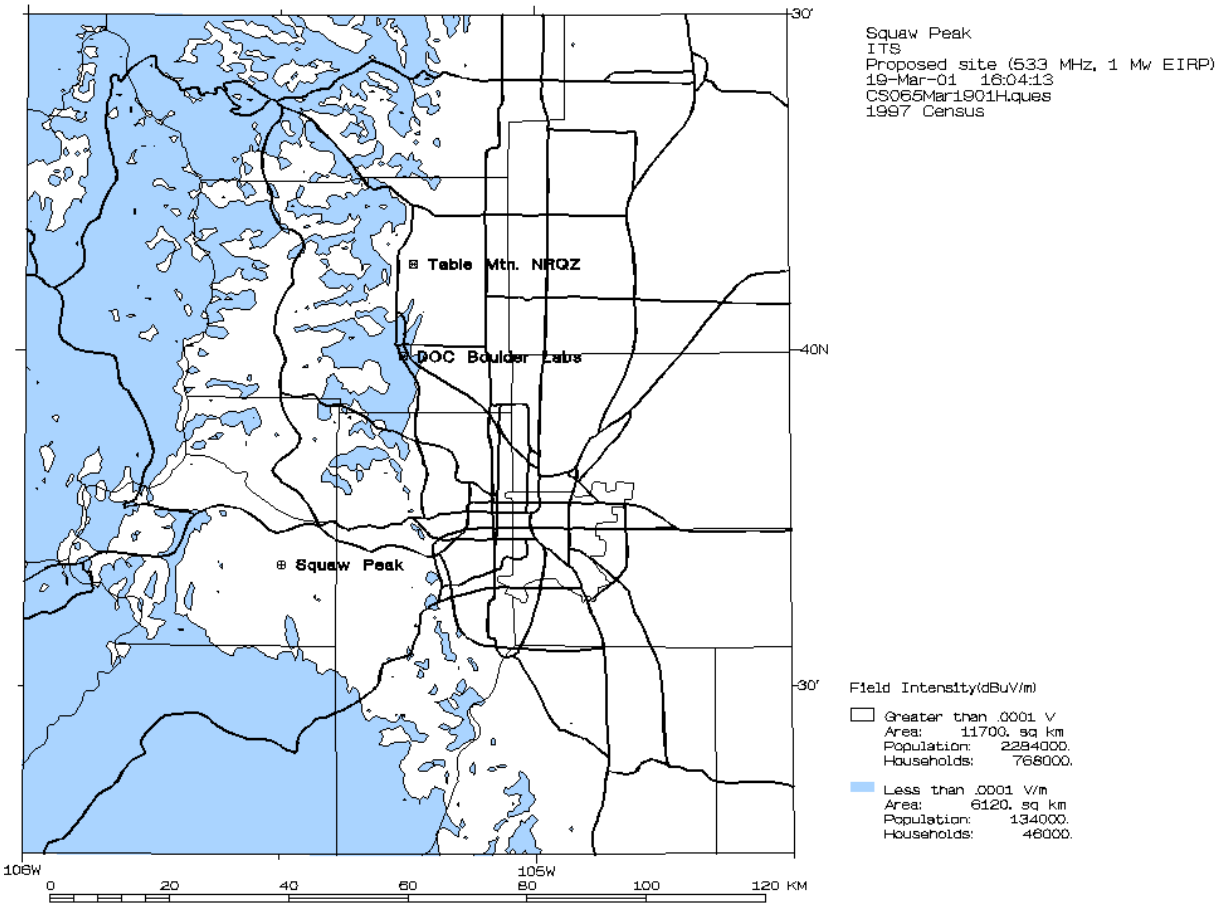

Figure 78. Area coverage plot of the 41 dBμV/m FCC recommendation around the Denver–Boulder area for a horizontally polarized antenna. These results are for a transmitter on Squaw Mountain for a frequency of 533 MHz, EIRP=1 MW, a transmitter height of 60.96 m (200 ft), and a receiver height of 9.14 m (30 ft).

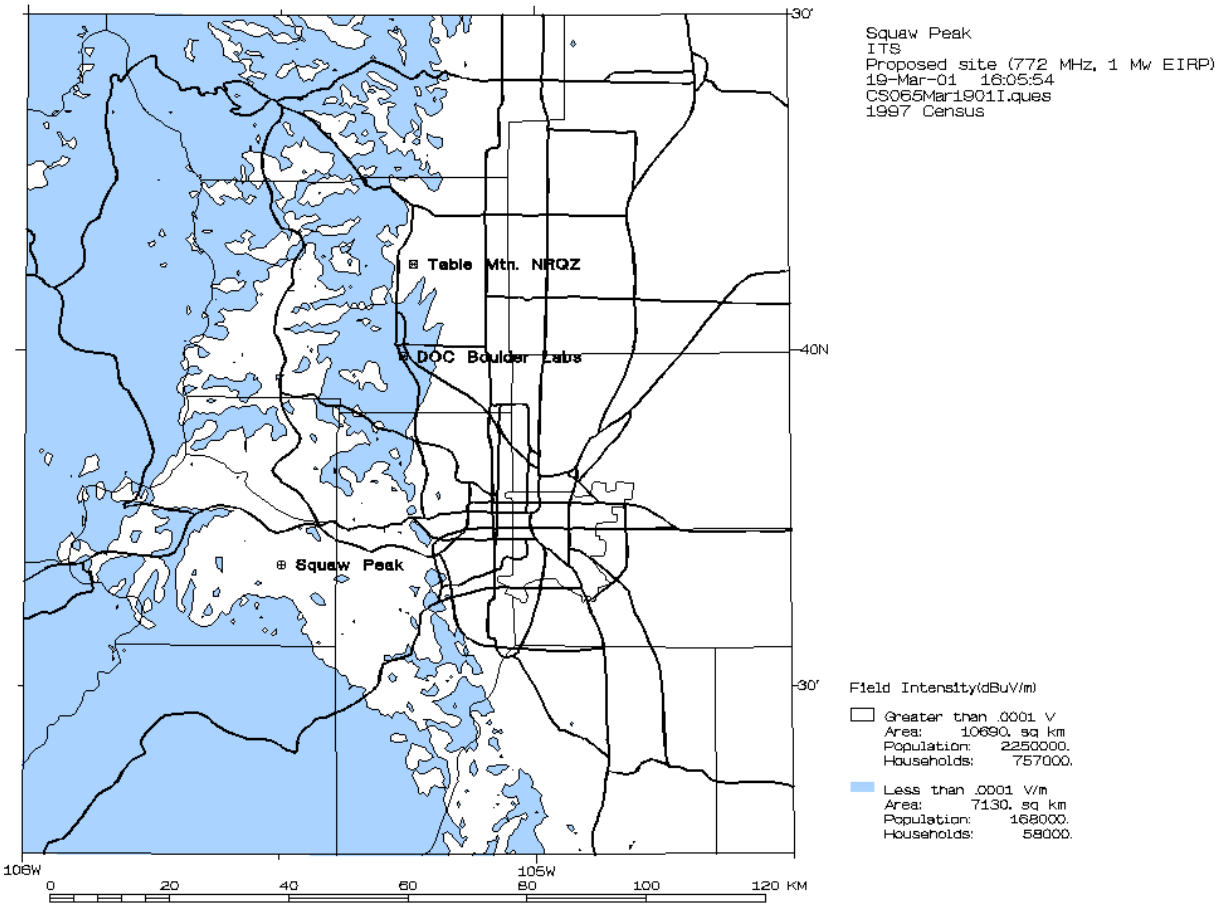

Figure 79. Area coverage plot of the 41 dBµV/m FCC recommendation around the Denver–Boulder area for a horizontally polarized antenna. These results are for a transmitter on Squaw Mountain for a frequency of 772 MHz, EIRP=1 MW, a transmitter height of 60.96 m (200 ft), and a receiver height of 9.14 m (30 ft).

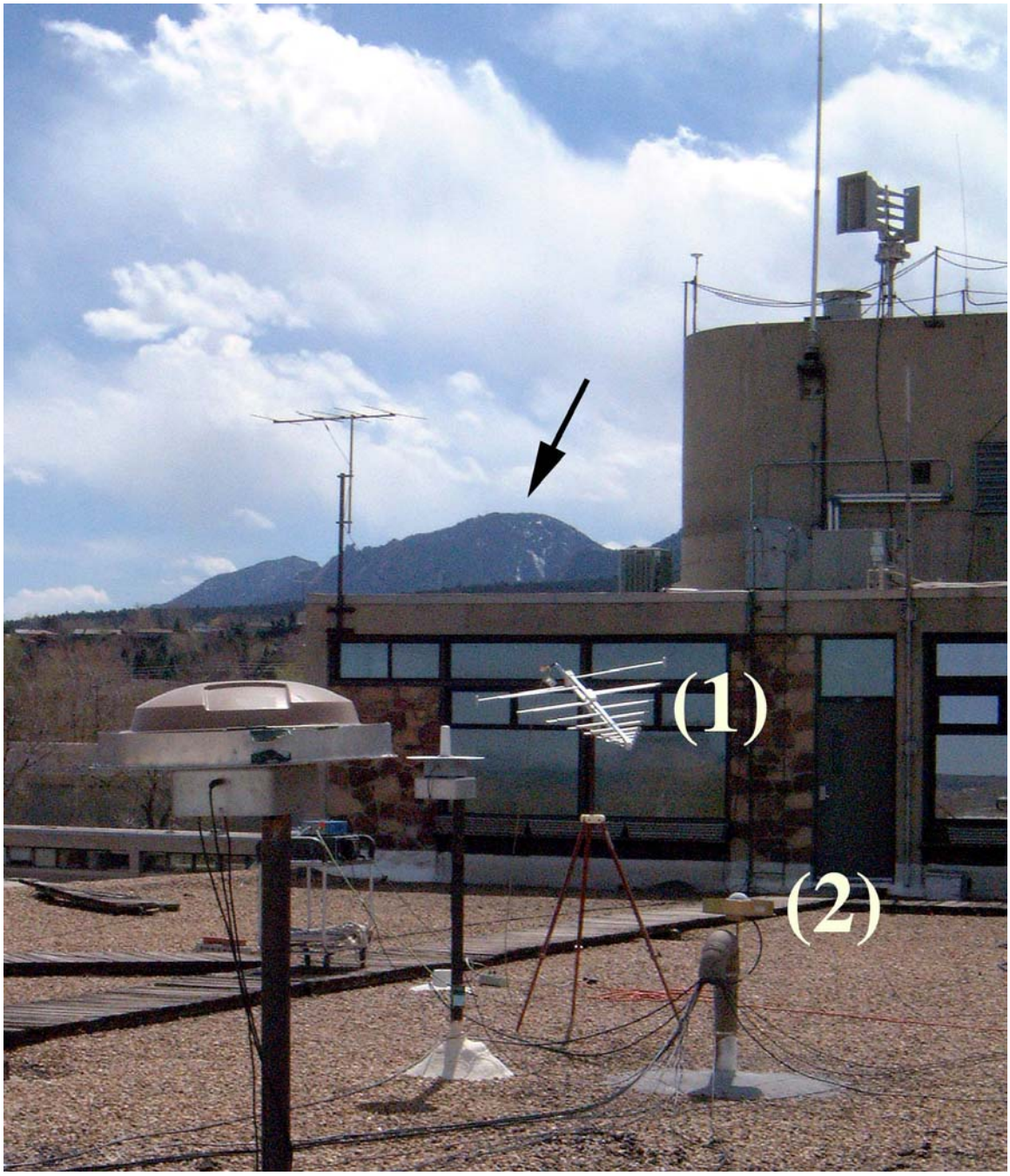

Figure 80. Arrangement of broadband, log periodic antenna (1) used to replicate field intensities predicted from DTV transmitters on Eldorado Mountain (arrow). A GPS receiver antenna (2), located on the NIST/ITS Radio Building at the DOC Laboratories, is the target of the incident field in this test.